OPEN MEETING ITEM



COMMISSIONERS
SUSAN BITTER SMITH - Chairman
BOB STUMP
BOB BURNS
DOUG LITTLE
TOM FORESE



RECEIVE Director

ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSIONJUN -2 A 9: 20

DATE:

JUNE 2, 2015

DOCKET NO.:

TO ALL PARTIES:

S-20898A-13-0395

AZ CORP COMMISSION DOCKET CONTROL

ORIGINAL

Enclosed please find the recommendation of Administrative Law Judge Marc Stern. The recommendation has been filed in the form of an Opinion and Order on:

MICHAEL J. BLAKE (NOTICE OF OPPORTUNITY)

Pursuant to A.A.C. R14-3-110(B), you may file exceptions to the recommendation of the Administrative Law Judge by filing an original and thirteen (13) copies of the exceptions with the Commission's Docket Control at the address listed below by **4:00** p.m. on or before:

JUNE 11, 2015

The enclosed is <u>NOT</u> an order of the Commission, but a recommendation of the Administrative Law Judge to the Commissioners. Consideration of this matter has <u>tentatively</u> been scheduled for the Commission's Open Meeting to be held on:

JUNE 16, 2015 and JUNE 17, 2015

For more information, you may contact Docket Control at (602) 542-3477 or the Hearing Division at (602) 542-4250. For information about the Open Meeting, contact the Executive Director's Office at (602) 542-3931.

Arizona Corporation Commission

DOCKETED

JUN 02 2015

DOCKETED BY

JODI JERICH

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

1200 WEST WASHINGTON STREET; PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85007-2927 / 400 WEST CONGRESS STREET; TUCSON, ARIZONA 85701-1947

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This document is available in alternative formats by contacting Shaylin Bernal, ADA Coordinator, voice phone number 602-542-3931, E-mail SABernal@azcc.gov.

1	BEFORE THE ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION					
2	COMMISSIONERS					
3	SUSAN BITTER SMITH - Chairman					
4	BOB STUMP BOB BURNS					
5	DOUG LITTLE TOM FORESE					
6		,				
7	IN THE MATTER OF:		DOCKET NO. S-20898A-13-0395			
8	MICHAEL J. BLAKE (CRD # 2022161), a married man,		DECISION NO			
9	Respondent.		OPINION AND ORDER			
10	DATES OF PRE-HEARING:	December	23, 2013 and January 16, 2014			
11	DATES OF HEARING:	April 22, a	and 23, 2014			
12	PLACE OF HEARING:	Phoenix, Arizona				
13	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE:	Marc E. Stern				
14	APPEARANCES:	Mr. Michael Salcido, on behalf of Respondent, Michael J. Blake; and Phong (Paul) Huynh, Staff Attorney, on				
15		behalf of	the Securities Division of the Arizona on Commission.			
16	BY THE COMMISSION:	1				
17	On November 19, 2013, the Securities Division ("Division") of the Arizona Corporation					
18	Commission ("Commission") filed a Notice of Opportunity for Hearing ("Notice") against Michael J					
19	Blake (CRD# 2022161) ("Respondent"), in which the Division alleged multiple violations of the					
20	Arizona Securities Act ("Act") and the Investment Management Act ("IM Act") in connection with					
21	the offer and sale of securities in the form of membership interests. It was further alleged that					
22	Respondent had filed an application to be an Investment Adviser Representative ("IAR") while					
23	subject to an order of a self-regulatory organization ("SRO"), the Financial Industry Regulator					
24	Authority ("FINRA"), suspending him for one year in all capacities from associating with a FINRA					
25	member firm.					
26	Respondent Blake was duly served with a copy of the Notice.					
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On December 4, 2013, Respondent Blake filed a request for hearing in response to the Notice in this matter pursuant to A.R.S §§ 44-1972, 44-3212, and A.A.C. R14-4-306.

On December 9, 2013, by Procedural Order, a pre-hearing conference was scheduled on December 23, 2013.

On December 23, 2013, at the pre-hearing conference, the Division appeared through counsel. Respondent's counsel who had filed the request for hearing did not appear and could not be reached telephonically. Counsel for the Division indicated that he had last spoken with Respondent's counsel several weeks prior to the pre-hearing conference.

On December 26, 2013, by Procedural Order, due to the unexplained absence of counsel from the proceeding, the pre-hearing conference was rescheduled.

On January 16, 2014, at the rescheduled pre-hearing conference, the Division and Respondent appeared through counsel. Counsel for the respective parties requested that a hearing be scheduled. In the interim, counsel indicated that they would attempt to resolve the issues raised by the Notice prior to the hearing.

On January 17, 2014, by Procedural Order, a hearing was scheduled to commence on April 22, 2014.

On April 22, 2014, a full public hearing was convened before a duly authorized Administrative Law Judge of the Commission at its offices in Phoenix, Arizona. The Division and Respondent were present with counsel. At the conclusion of the proceeding, the parties agreed to exchange post-hearing briefs after which the matter was taken under advisement pending submission of a Recommended Opinion and Order to the Commission.

On July 11, 2014, the Division and Respondent filed their post-hearing briefs.

On January 15, 2015, Respondent filed notice of the completion of his FINRA suspension.

On January 23, 2015, the Division filed its response to Respondent's latest filing with respect to the completion of the FINRA suspension

* * * * * * * * *

Having considered the entire record herein and being fully advised in the premises, the Commission finds, concludes, and orders that:

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FINDINGS OF FACT

- 1. Respondent Michael J. Blake (CRD# 2022161) is an Arizona resident who was registered as a securities salesman with the Commission from March 9, 2000 to April 3, 2013. (Ex. S-1 and S-2A)
- 2. Respondent Blake was registered as a securities salesman with Carillon Investments, Inc. ("Carillon") a registered securities dealer from November 1, 2002 to June 30, 2006.
- 3. On or about June 30, 2006, Carillon was acquired by Ameritas Investment Corporation ("Ameritas"), another registered securities dealer.
- 4. Subsequently, from June 30, 2006, until March 28, 2013, Respondent Blake was employed by Ameritas as a securities salesman until he retired.
- 5. On March 21, 2013, as the result of an investigation conducted by FINRA concerning Mr. Blake's sales activities, FINRA issued a Notice of Complaint which alleged violations of industry practices and rules by Respondent Blake in Disciplinary Proceeding No. 20100217105-01. (Ex. R-6)
- 6. These allegations concerned securities transactions conducted by the Respondent by means of private transactions and are termed "selling away" since these sales were not made through the salesman's employer.
- 7. In May 2013, Respondent Blake became employed by another broker-dealer, Mid Atlantic Capital Corporation ("MACC") as a securities salesman and he applied to the Commission on May 15, 2013 for approval of his registration with MACC. (Ex. S-1)
- 8. While Mr. Blake's application for approval of his registration as a salesman with MACC was pending, on August 29, 2013, Respondent Blake presented an Offer of Settlement to FINRA in order to resolve the issues raised by the allegations in the Notice of Complaint concerning violations of industry rules and regulations. (Ex. R-13)
- 9. Subsequently, on September 9, 2013, FINRA issued a Notice of Acceptance of the Offer of Settlement which had been presented by Respondent Blake in the disciplinary action initiated by FINRA. (Ex. R-14)

DECISION NO.

- 10. Upon FINRA issuing its Notice of Acceptance of the Offer of Settlement by Mr. Blake, he effectively consented to the following sanctions: a one-year suspension in all capacities from associating with any FINRA member firm; a \$10,000 fine; and that suspension was to be effective on a date set by FINRA staff. It was subsequently determined that Respondent Blake's suspension would be from October 7, 2013 to October 6, 2014, whereby he was prohibited from associating with any FINRA member in any capacity, including clerical or ministerial functions. (Ex. R-14)
- 11. Since Respondent Blake was unable to work any longer for MACC, he terminated his employment with that company in October 2013. However, he became employed by a related entity, Mid Atlantic Financial Management, Inc. ("MAFM"), a Federally registered Investment Advisor ("IA") and Respondent Blake subsequently filed an application on October 2, 2013, for license registration with the Commission to become a registered Investment Advisor Representative ("IAR") for MAFM in Arizona. (Ex. S-1)
- 12. On November 19, 2013, the Division issued its Notice which seeks the revocation of Respondent Blake's registration as a securities salesman and the denial of his outstanding applications for a position as a securities salesman and as an IAR. At this time, Respondent Blake was subject to the FINRA suspension which prevented him from associating in all capacities with any FINRA member firm.
- Two key exhibits in the proceeding outlined the activities of Respondent Blake when, on multiple occasions, he violated the conduct rules of the National Association of Securities Dealers ("NASD") and those of FINRA by participating in private securities transactions outside of his employment. They are further described in Respondent Blake's Offer of Settlement to FINRA and in FINRA's Order Accepting Offer of Settlement in Disciplinary Proceeding No. 20100217105-01. (Ex. R-13 and Ex. R-14)
- 14. The Division, in support of its allegations in the Notice, called the following witnesses: Clyde Hanselman, a special investigator with the Division, and Pamela Pont, an investor.
- 15. Mr. Hanselman testified that, according to Commission records, Respondent Blake had been registered with the Commission as a securities salesman from March 9, 2000 to April 3,

2013. Subsequently, Mr. Blake filed an application for registration with the Commission as a securities salesman on May 15, 2013 to be employed by MACC. Further testifying, Mr. Hanselman stated that Commission records indicated that on October 2, 2013, Mr. Blake filed an application with the Commission to be licensed as an IAR with MAFM. (Tr. 37:5-19)

- 16. Mr. Hanselman stated that he is familiar with FINRA's Central Registration Depository System ("CRD") and that it is utilized by FINRA to regulate member broker dealers and sales representatives. (Tr. 37-38:20-8)
- 17. According to Mr. Hanselman, FINRA began its investigation of Respondent Blake on March 21, 2013. (Tr. 39:5-10)
- 18. Mr. Hanselman referenced a "snapshot" of the CRD which outlined Respondent Blake's employment history in the securities industry. Mr. Hanselman stated that it reflected a voluntary termination by Mr. Blake as a salesman for MACC on October 2, 2013, and showed his current employment with MAFM and that he had a pending application for registration as an IAR in Arizona. (Tr. 42)
- 19. Respondent Blake's CRD snapshot reflected a customer complaint by Kira Ann Pippert with respect to a revocable trust alleging that he had violated State securities laws, breach of fiduciary duty, negligence, common law fraud, and a violation of FINRA Rule 2010. The snapshot contained information that a promissory note was involved and the alleged damage was \$1,500,000. (Tr. 45) (Ex S-3)
- 20. According to the CRD snapshot, Ms. Pippert's claim was settled for a total of \$475,000 with \$390,000 paid by Mr. Blake and \$85,000 by Ameritas, his employer at the time. (Ex. S-3)
- 21. Respondent Blake's CRD snapshot also contained information concerning another complaint by a client, Gary Chilcoat, which also involved a promissory note with similar allegations of securities law violations and alleged damages of \$430,000. This complaint was subsequently settled for \$75,000 with Mr. Blake contributing \$60,000 of the settlement. (Ex. S-3)
- 22. Respondent Blake's snapshot from the CRD also contained a description of the action initiated by FINRA with respect to his activities while employed at Carillon and Ameritas which

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27 28 involved violations of various FINRA and NASD rules. These related to investment contracts involving friends and/or clients as described in the Offer of Settlement and Order Accepting Offer of Settlement in FINRA's disciplinary proceeding No. 20100217105-01.

- The CRD's snapshot for Respondent Blake depicts his activities and describes him 23. starting out with three friends who pooled their funds to invest in investment contracts in commercial real estate projects without providing his member firms with prior written notice of his outside sales activities. Subsequently, his investment group expanded in size and scope resulting in 28 investors investing approximately \$3,200,000 in the various projects instead of the original four investors. (Ex. S-3)
- Mr. Hanselman further stated that the CRD snapshot went on to describe a lawsuit in 24. Maricopa County Superior Court involving an investor, Ms. Pamela Pont, who claimed \$50,000 in damages arising from a promissory note investment when Mr. Blake was employed with Ameritas. The litigation involved allegations of negligent misrepresentation, fraud and breach of fiduciary duty. Mr. Hanselman also described an additional complaint by Mr. Stanley Dyck, with similar allegations concerning misrepresentation and fraud and breach of fiduciary duty involving claimed damages of \$450,000. (Tr. 49-50) (Ex. S-3)
- 25. Mr. Hanselman read into the record the first paragraph of the FINRA Complaint stating as follows: "Respondent Michael James Blake, acting outside the course and scope of his employment with his employing member firms, participated in private securities transactions involving the investment of more than \$3.2 million by approximately twenty-eight investors in three investment contracts, without providing prior written notice to his firms of his proposed roles in these transactions. As a result of the foregoing, Respondent violated NASD Conduct Rules 3040 and 2110." (Tr. 52-51:15-1) (Ex. R-6)
- 26. The first cause of action stated in the FINRA Complaint involved "selling away" in private securities transactions. (Ex. R-6)
- 27. The second cause of action in the FINRA Complaint alleged that Mr. Blake provided false information to a member firm employer and omitted to correct inaccurate information in violation of NASD Rule 2110 and FINRA Rule 2010. (Ex. R-6)

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- 28. The FINRA Complaint also alleged that in employer questionnaires in 2006, 2007, 2008, and 2009 Respondent Blake falsely answered "no" when asked whether he had engaged in private securities transactions.
- Outside Business Activity Questionnaire, that he and four friends were involved in the Longest Drive LLC ("Longest Drive") as a private investment vehicle to invest in commercial real estate. It stated that he had a 20 percent interest, but would receive no compensation and would combine the investments by his friends and himself and write a Longest Drive a check to invest in a real estate development project. Subsequently, this outside business activity was approved by Carillon's chief compliance officer at the time. (Ex. S-9)
- 30. The Complaint by FINRA alleged that, between 2006 and 2007, Longest Drive invested approximately \$3,200,000 in commercial real estate properties being developed by Grace Community Properties ("Grace") in three separate developments. The Complaint went on to describe how Longest Drive changed drastically after Mr. Blake's initial investment with several friends. According to the FINRA Complaint, at no time did Respondent Blake amend or update his disclosure of his outside business activities with respect to Longest Drive (Ex. R-6)
- 31. As stated in the FINRA Complaint and in the Order Accepting Offer of Settlement, Respondent Blake formed a second limited liability company, Longest Drive II, LLC aka LLC II, in Arizona in November 2006 wherein he was the managing member and owning 20 percent or more of the entity. This entity was to make further investments for Respondent Blake and his associates beyond the three initial investments made with Grace. (Ex. R-6 and Ex. R-14)
- 32. Mr. Hanselman identified Respondent Blake's Offer of Settlement dated August 29, 2013 and subsequently accepted by FINRA on September 9, 2013. (Ex. R-13 and Ex. R-14)
- 33. According to Commission records, Longest Drive was organized on May 10, 2002 and listed only Respondent Blake and an individual from Minnesota as its members. Longest Drive's Articles of Organization were amended on October 1, 2009, and named Respondent Blake as its sole manager. (Ex. S-4A and Ex. S-4B)

- 34. Mr. Hanselman testified that the Division's investigation included a copy of a note from Donald Zeleznak, who was the managing member of Grace which was the entity that introduced investment opportunities in real estate developments to Longest Drive. Mr. Zeleznak stated that Longest Drive had been treated like all Grace investors and that neither it nor anyone associated with Longest Drive had been paid any commissions or fees for services. (Tr. 63-64) (Ex. S-9)
- 35. According to the Outside Business Activity Questionnaire completed by Mr. Blake for Carillon in the fall of 2002, Mr. Blake stated that the members would agree upon a real estate investment, and each would write checks to Longest Drive. Mr. Blake would then write a Longest Drive check using the "pooled" funds to the particular project in which the investment was made. The questionnaire listed two insurance or brokerage clients of Respondent Blake with whom he had been friends with for more than 15 years. The questionnaire had been approved by the chief of Carillon's Compliance Department on November 1, 2002. (Ex. S-9)(Ex. R-6)
- 36. According to Mr. Hanselman, Respondent Blake signed an acknowledgment for his receipt of a printed version of Carillon's "Compliance Guide for Registered Representatives" ("Compliance Guide") on November 9, 2002. (Tr. 75:12-19) (Ex. S-22)
- 37. Carillon's Compliance Guide required Mr. Blake to report all outside business activities and personal investment accounts with outside financial institutions. Further, Respondent Blake was required not to discuss or to recommend any private securities to his clients or promote or induce others to invest in private securities. With respect to sales activities, Respondent Blake was restricted to only selling specific securities products which he had been authorized to sell by Carillon. (Ex. S-22)
- 38. Similar restrictions were set forth in the 2003 Compliance Guide which was signed for by Mr. Blake on June 24, 2003. Mr. Blake also signed a 2004 review certification on December 10, 2004 which contained similar restrictions on private securities transactions and also specifically required that he not engage in "selling away" and sell only Carillon products (Ex. S-22)
- 39. When Mr. Blake completed his 2003 Annual Compliance Questionnaire, in response to a question of whether he engaged in a private securities transactions, he answered "no." (Ex. S-23)

- 40. Ms. Pamela Pont testified that in 2007 she had \$50,000 to invest and met with Mr. Blake at his office and told him that she wanted her investment to "grow." (Tr. 242)
- 41. Ms. Pont stated that she had been a client of Respondent Blake since 2003 and in the fall of 2007 spoke with him about an investment in the Romeoville project. (Tr. 242-243:23-11)
- 42. Ms. Pont testified that at that time her "money was dwindling down" and that she was a conservative person with her investments only in annuities. (243:12-25)
- 43. Ms. Pont further testified that she was not "knowledgeable" about the securities industry in her dealings with Respondent Blake. (Tr. 244:5-12)
- 44. Although Ms. Pont testified that she had assets of approximately \$200,000 in 2003, by 2007 she only had \$50,000 left, after spending money to buy a home and to take care of her three children. (Tr. 244:15-24)
 - 45. It was important to Ms. Pont that her \$50,000 not decline in value. (Tr. 246:3-5)
- 46. When Ms. Pont was discussing her financial situation with Respondent Blake in 2007, he mentioned an investment in the Romeoville medical building, but she had no experience in real estate investing other than purchasing a home with her husband and her present home. (Tr. 246:8-18)
- 47. According to Ms. Pont, Respondent Blake told her that for her \$50,000 investment she would earn anywhere from \$30,000 to \$50,000 within two years. (Tr. 247:2-4)
- 48. Ms. Pont testified that she remembered signing a piece of paper with the name Romeoville on it and the amount of her investment of \$50,000, but she had no recollection of receiving any form of packet describing the risks or a subscription agreement or a private placement memorandum for the project. (Tr. 248:1-17)
- 49. Ms. Pont stated that she was unaware "of every detail" and didn't know what Longest Drive was. (Tr. 249:3-10)
- 50. Ms. Pont testified that she decided to invest in the Romeoville project with Respondent Blake because she was excited and she believed that she could double her money within 2 years. (Tr. 250:3-5)
- 51. Ms. Pont further testified that she had no dealings with the management or operation of the Romeoville investment. (Tr. 251:6-10)

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- 52. Ms. Pont stated that she has requested the return of her investment from Respondent Blake several times, but she has not received either a return of her investment or any profits or interest from the Romeoville project. (Tr. 252:4-11)
- 53. Testifying further, Ms. Pont stated that she did not know anything about investing. (Tr. 255:16-19)
- Respondent Blake repeatedly answered "no" to questions regarding private 54. transactions with his clients during his completion of his Annual Compliance Questionnaires. (Ex. S-23)
- 55. After Mr. Blake became associated with Ameritas which had acquired Carillon, in response to questions concerning private securities transactions in his Annual Compliance Questionnaires, Respondent Blake again answered "no" to questions of whether he had been engaged in any private securities transactions in 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010. (Ex. S-23)
- 56. While employed with Ameritas, Respondent Blake received materials in his compliance documents which warned registered representatives not to engage in "selling away." (Ex. S-23)
- 57. Respondent Blake testified that he has been licensed in the securities business since December 1989 (Tr. 90:16-19)
- 58. Respondent Blake further testified that he had been licensed as an IAR in 1991, but in 2004 Ameritas stopped paying his registration fee as an IAR. As a result, when he went to work for MAFM in 2013 he had to retake the exam for his license. (Tr. 91:14-24)
- 59. According to Respondent Blake, 75 percent of his securities business consisted of investment advisory work where he charged a fee for his advisory services and the other 25 percent of his business was in traditional securities sales, the difference being that as a registered sales representative he received a commission from the sales of securities whereas as an IAR, he was paid a fee for his services.
- 60. Respondent Blake stated that he began work with Carillon on November 2, 2002, and after it merged with Ameritas in June 2006, he remained with Ameritas until February 28, 2013. (Tr. 92-93:20-7)

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- 61. According to Respondent Blake, when his employment ended with Ameritas, he was conducting approximately 75 percent of his business as an IAR. (Tr. 93:9-12)
- 62. After Respondent Blake was advised by Ameritas that he was going to be asked to retire at the end of 2012, he found an opportunity with Charles Schwab to be an IAR. (Tr. 94:1-3)
- 63. Mr. Blake described complications with his obtaining registration as an IAR in 2013 because Ameritas had stopped paying his registration fees in 2004 because he believed that he had been "grandfathered" under their registration. Once he left Ameritas on February 28, 2013, he stated that he was "on my own." (Tr. 98)
- 64. Mr. Blake described Longest Drive as being formed by himself and three friends in 2002 solely to invest in commercial real estate as a hobby, and he and his friends each invested \$50,000. Before Respondent Blake got involved with his friends, he got his broker at the time, AXA Equitable, to approve his outside business activity. (Tr. 99)
- Mr. Blake testified that the FINRA investigation of his activities involving 65. commercial real estate initially began in July 2009. (Tr. 101:13-21)
- Although Respondent Blake insisted that his broker dealers were aware of his 66. involvement in Longest Drive from 2002 through 2008, there was no documentary evidence offered to support this contention. Respondent Blake testified that he was only involved with eight of the investors in Longest Drive bringing in a total of \$1.7 million and that they always invested in what are known as office condos. He stated that the remainder of the investors associated with Longest Drive were brought in by the other investors. (Tr. 103:11-23)
- 67. Respondent Blake did not deny that he handled the funds that were pooled for the Longest Drive investments or that he wrote the checks to make the investments in the projects that were developed by Grace. (Tr. 104:5-8)
- Respondent Blake testified that since he did not financially benefit from other 68. individuals investing in the various projects and since he had not invested in some of the projects, he did not believe that he was in violation of any securities laws or regulations. (Tr. 104:9-18)
- With respect to investor complaints concerning losses, Respondent Blake stated that 69. he had no control over the "bubble bursting in real estate in 2008" (Tr. 105:6-10)

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accounting fees for the preparation of tax forms on these investments for the investors. 27 ² Mr. Blake indicated that he had a partner from Minnesota in this business which was a marketing company that had

nothing to do with Longest Drive.

- Respondent Blake testified that the Longest Drive investors were involved in 11 70. projects and eight of them made money. However, three of the projects, Romeoville, Deer Park and Burr Ridge were problem projects, but they "are still active investments." (Tr. 105:14-23)
- Respondent Blake further testified that of the three remaining projects there are 28 71. investors including himself, but he is unable to say whether a profit will be earned on these investments. (Tr. 106:18-24)
- According to Mr. Blake, the investors in the various projects shared in the profits and 72. losses according to the percentage of their investments, but he personally did not receive any fees, commissions or compensation due to his position in Longest Drive. (Tr. 107-108:20-9)
- 73. Respondent Blake testified that he operated and controlled another entity, Olympus Financial Advisors, Inc., which was operated separately from his regular business and Longest Drive and that he kept it separate from his investment business.² (Tr. 109:1-13)
- Respondent Blake testified further that he did not believe that he was "selling away" 74. because he did not believe the real estate investments were securities and he was not being paid a commission. (Tr. 110:10-15)
- According to Respondent Blake, of the eight investors that he personally was involved 75. with, only the Pipperts and Pamela Pont filed complaints against him. (Tr. 111:9)
- 76. According to Respondent Blake, when he went to work with Carillon and later Ameritas, he disclosed investing through Longest Drive and gave copies of the offering memorandum to his employer.³ (Tr. 113)
- 77. Respondent Blake stated that when Longest Drive invested in an office condominium project in Illinois, the investment was made by means of a subscription agreement evidencing Longest Drive's investment with the developer. (Tr. 115)

1 Respondent Blake stated that he "hadn't walked away on my obligation on these" and that he personally paid the

The memorandum was provided by the developer.

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- 78. Respondent Blake testified that none of the representatives from the broker dealer that he was dealing with on compliance matters raised the issue of a security being involved until a meeting in May 2010 when he was with Ameritas. (Tr. 115:11-25)
- 79. According to Mr. Blake, when he was at a meeting in Cincinnati, Ohio with the president and new chief compliance officer of Ameritas, he was asked to explain what happened with his clients, the Pipperts, and why they filed a complaint with FINRA. (Tr. 116:1-12)
- 80. Mr. Blake stated that the Pipperts filed for arbitration with FINRA and did not file a lawsuit. (Tr. 116:11-15)
- 81. Respondent Blake stated that during his conversations with Ameritas' president and new chief compliance officer, they discussed "selling away," and he responded that they had approved his prior business dealings in Longest Drive. (Tr. 116:16-24)
- 82. According to Respondent Blake, from 2002 to approximately 2010, officials with neither Carillon nor Ameritas had told him to discontinue his investment activities with Longest Drive or that the investments being made through Longest Drive constituted securities. (Tr. 117:1-7)
- 83. Mr. Blake further stated that from 2002 to 2010 no official of either of his broker dealers accused him of violating their rules regarding disclosure of outside business activities or "selling away." (Tr. 123:7-13)
- 84. Mr. Blake related that two of his other clients complained, one by the name of Martensen, and another, Gary Chilcoat resulted in the Martensen complaint being denied or rejected by his broker dealer and the Chilcoat complaint being settled for \$60,000 by Respondent Blake.⁴ (Tr. 117-120)
- 85. Mr. Blake testified that in October 2009 the NASD first brought allegations against him regarding "selling away." (Tr. 123:14-16)
- 86. While the FINRA complaint was pending against Respondent Blake since March 21, 2013, FINRA, the SRO, still approved him to associate with a broker dealer, MACC, on May 24, 2013. (Ex. R-10)

⁴ According to Mr. Blake, the Martensen complaint involved a life insurance product and the Chilcoat complaint was unrelated to an investment with Longest Drive, but involved an investment made by Mr. Chilcoat directly with Grace.

- 87. According to Respondent Blake, after his consent agreement with FINRA, the Mid Atlantic companies determined with him that they would withdraw his application for registration in Arizona for its investment firm, MACC, but would continue seeking approval of his IAR registration in Arizona with MAFM. (Tr. 131) (Ex. R-16)
- 88. Respondent Blake testified that when investment checks were written to Longest Drive for investments, once the required investment amount was collected, he would write one check from the Longest Drive account to pay for the investment. The checks for the investment by Longest Drive for a Grace project were not written on Mr. Blake's personal account. (Tr. 133-134:18-3)
- 89. Respondent Blake testified that the checks were made payable to the particular project that Grace was developing, such as Romeoville, as each development was set up as a separate limited liability company. (Tr. 134:10-15)
- 90. According to Respondent Blake, when MACC and MAFM initially hired him to be a registered salesman and an IAR, they were aware of his dealings in Longest Drive. (Tr. 135:10-17)
- 91. Mr. Blake stated that he agreed to heightened supervision by MAFM once his enforcement issues are resolved. (Tr. 136) (Ex. R-18)
- 92. Mr. Blake further agreed that the Commission has the authority to require heightened supervision of his activities as an IAR if his license is approved. (Tr. 138)
- 93. Mr. Blake further stated that every advisory client which he would work with as an IAR would be given what is called a "Form ADV" which summarizes and discloses all of a representative's prior business activities and all disciplinary actions and complaints regarding his business dealings. (Tr. 139:1-10)
- 94. Respondent Blake testified that he had not worked in the securities industry since February 28, 2013, and he would not be involved again in any ventures which would prevent him from being in the securities business. (Tr. 141-143)
- 95. Pursuant to A.R.S. 44-3152(C), Respondent Blake would be exempt from registration as an IAR in Arizona so long as he is associated as a registered salesman with an Arizona registered broker dealer.

- 96. With respect to Longest Drive, Mr. Blake acknowledged that there were 28 investors who invested a total of approximately \$3 million. (Tr. 159:1-4)
- 97. According to Respondent Blake, in 2002 he completed an Outside Business Activity Form for Carillon and reported the activities of Longest Drive. He reported that originally three or four individuals who were his friends invested with him in the Grace projects. (Tr. 160-161) (Ex. R-2)
- 98. Respondent Blake confirmed that between 2006 and 2007 other investors in Longest Drive besides his immediate friends became involved in raising the \$3.2 million for the investments made by Longest Drive with Grace. (Tr. 161)
- 99. There were no Outside Business Activity Forms at either Carillon or its successor, Ameritas that named the 28 investors in Longest Drive and their \$3.2 million investment in Grace projects. (Tr. 161)
- 100. Mr. Blake stated that in 2008, he referred his clients, the Pipperts, directly to Grace and they loaned Grace approximately \$400,000 and they were given a promissory note in return. This transaction was not reported to either Carillon or Ameritas. (Tr. 167-168)
- 101. Respondent Blake testified that although his Outside Business Activity Form disclosed the names of his 8 clients involved in Longest Drive projects, they did not disclose the dollar amounts invested. (Tr. 171)
- 102. Respondent Blake testified further that investor checks were deposited into the account of Longest Drive and Mr. Blake would write checks from Longest Drive to the specific limited liability company which was established by Grace for each project. (Tr. 193)
- 103. While Longest Drive received a membership interest in the particular limited liability company for the project being developed by Grace no individual investor received a membership interest for their proportionate share of the investment. (Tr. 194)
- 104. Additionally, Respondent Blake testified that, with respect to the individual investors in Longest Drive, he did not add their names to its membership list by means of any updated amendments or articles of organization for the limited liability company. (Tr. 194:14-23)
 - 105. Respondent Blake further testified that he was unaware that individual investors with

Longest Drive were to be documented as members when they made their investments. (Tr. 195)

- 106. Respondent Blake stated that he provided the individual investors in Longest Drive annually with federal K-1 forms which reflected their ownership interest for tax purposes in the limited liability company for the particular project being developed by Grace. This was done after Longest Drive received a federal 1065 form from the specific limited liability company established for each project by Grace. (Tr. 197)
- 107. Respondent Blake further testified that with respect to Grace's Romeoville, Deer Park and Burr Ridge projects, he sends the K-1s from Longest Drive to the investors in those projects reflecting their losses. (Tr. 198)
- 108. Respondent Blake stated that Longest Drive was created so that individuals could pool their funds in order to invest in the projects that were being developed by Grace with the investors receiving their proportionate share of the investment profits when the project was completed. (Tr. 199)
- 109. Respondent Blake testified that Longest Drive invested \$200,000 in the Romeoville LLC, with Mr. Blake and his wife contributing \$100,000, and two other investors, Pamela Pont and Dan Gallagher each investing \$50,000. (Tr. 201:1-24)
- 110. According to Respondent Blake, the proforma profit percentage which has been projected for Romeoville was an 80 percent return in less than 24 months. (Tr. 202:6-9)
- 111. Respondent Blake testified that Longest Drive's investment with Grace in the Romeoville project was not secured by the real estate for the project. (Tr. 203:1-8)
- 112. According to Respondent Blake, Longest Drive held an equity interest for the investment which was made in each real estate project developed by Grace. (Tr. 203:15-22)
- 113. Respondent Blake testified that while he filled out subscription agreements for Longest Drive as an investor in each Grace project, the individual investors with Longest Drive, such as Pamela Pont in Romeoville, did not do so because her investment was in Longest Drive not the particular Grace project. (Tr. 203-204:23-20)

DECISION NO. _

- 114. According to Respondent Blake, although individual investors did not sign subscription agreements with Grace for its projects, before individual investors invested with Longest Drive they were provided copies of the same investment materials that he received for the project before they invested in Longest Drive.⁵ (Tr. 205)
- 115. According to Respondent Blake, Pamela Pont, who invested \$50,000 in Longest Drive for the Romeoville project, did not request low risk income producing investments, but wanted growth from her investment. (Tr. 208-209)
- 116. Mr. Blake testified that Mrs. Pont wanted to invest in real estate and was interested in buying and flipping houses. (Tr. 209:15-19)
- 117. Respondent Blake further stated that Mrs. Pont had been a client of his previously and received what he termed "a pretty sizeable settlement" from a divorce. (Tr. 210:1-6)
- 118. Mr. Blake testified that he disclosed the existence of the Longest Drive to his brokers by completing Outside Business Activity Forms on line every year from 2002 to 2012. (Tr. 213-214:17-2)
- 119. However, Respondent Blake testified further that he did not have copies of the 2003 to 2008 forms because they had been submitted electronically to Ameritas. (Tr. 214-215:16-5)
- 120. Respondent Blake's Outside Business Activities Questionnaire dated August 11, 2009, which described his activities in Longest Drive, does not indicate whether the form was accepted or approved by Ameritas. (Ex. R-21)
- 121. The Outside Business Activities Questionnaire submitted by Respondent Blake to Ameritas on August 11, 2009, states that he is not compensated and only receives his proportionate percentage of any profits or losses. (Ex. R-21)
- 122. An email dated September 22, 2009, from Respondent Blake to the chief compliance officer of Ameritas listed 11 Ameritas clients who were termed Longest Drive members. (Tr. 217) (Ex. R-22)⁶

⁵ The investor packages included all the information received from Grace concerning the risks and proformas concerning the expected profits from the particular project.

⁶ This email was created after Respondent Blake was notified of a FINRA investigation regarding a complaint by his clients, the Pipperts.

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- According to Respondent Blake, after this email was sent, no one at Ameritas was 123. surprised about Longest Drive. (Tr. 218:2-10)
- After FINRA began its investigation of Respondent Blake in 2009, Ameritas began its 124. own investigation reviewing his business practices so that in September 2010, the firm sanctioned him for his activities with a 30-day suspension from employment and fined him \$2,500. (Ex. R-26)
- 125. According to the September 3, 2010, Ameritas letter which enumerated the sanctions from its chief operating officer, the company's review found no evidence of approval by either Carillon or Ameritas for any activity beyond personal investments in real estate. It states that Ameritas had no knowledge that his activities had expanded beyond his own personal investment activity in real estate. (Ex. R-26)
- 126. Respondent Blake testified that he did not learn until 2011 that the nonpayment of commission was not determinative of whether a private securities transaction had taken place. (Tr. 237:20-23)
- Under the circumstances, based on the evidence, Respondent Blake's one year 127. disciplinary suspension by the SRO, FINRA, is the basis for the Division's action in this proceeding. The Act and the IMA provide that the Commission may take disciplinary action by the revocation of Respondent Blake's registration as a securities salesman and by the denial of both his May 15, 2013, application to be a securities salesman for MACC and his October 2, 2013, application to be an IAR for MAFM because of his suspension by FINRA. Pursuant to A.R.S. §§ 44-1962(A)(8), the Commission may revoke, suspend, or deny an individual's registration or licensing application as a securities salesman with the Commission, if that individual has been suspended by FINRA for a period of greater than six months. Similarly, pursuant to A.R.S. § 44-3201(A)(10), the Commission may take action on the license of an IAR, or application for an IAR license, if the Commission finds that it would be in the public interest to do so, or if the IAR, or applicant for an IAR license, "... is subject to an order of an administrative tribunal, an SRO or the SEC denying, revoking or suspending membership, licensure or as a broker or dealer in securities or as an investment adviser or investment adviser representative for at least six months." In this instance, there is no need to reexamine the facts which caused FINRA to discipline Respondent Blake. However, based on that action, as well as

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the entirety of the record developed in this proceeding, we believe that Respondent Blake's securities registration as a salesman should be revoked and his pending application for a securities salesman license should be denied. With respect to the application by Respondent Blake to be an IAR, we believe that the prior FINRA suspension, combined with the entirety of the record in this case, support a denial of the application in accordance with the public interest.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

- 1. The Commission has jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to Article XV of the Arizona Constitution and A.R.S. § 44-1801, et seq. and § 44-3101, et seq.
- 2. Respondent Michael J. Blake violated A.R.S. § 44-1962(A)(8) when his membership or his registration as a securities salesman was suspended for a period of in excess of 6 months by FINRA.
- 3. The registration as a salesman by Respondent Michael J. Blake as a securities salesman should be revoked and the application for registration should be denied pursuant to A.R.S. § 44-1962(A) because his registration was suspended for more than six months by FINRA and based on the facts in the record of this case.
- 4. Respondent Michael J. Blake's application for a license as an IAR should also be denied pursuant to A.R.S. § 44-3201(A)(10) and the facts in the record of this case.

ORDER

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that, pursuant to the authority granted to the Commission under A.R.S. § 44-1962, the license registration of Respondent Michael J. Blake and his application for registration as a securities salesman are hereby revoked and denied, respectively.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, A.R.S. § 44-3101(A), the application of Michael J. Blake for a license as an Investment Advisor Representative should be denied.

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1	IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, pursuant to A.R.S. § 44-1974, upon application, the				
2	Commission may grant rehearing of this Order. The application must be received at is offices within				
3	twenty (20) calendar days after entry of this Order and, unless otherwise ordered, filing an application				
4	for rehearing does not stay this Order. If the Commission does not grant rehearing within twenty (20)				
5	calendar days of the filing of the application, the application is considered to be denied. No				
6	additional notices will be given for such denial.				
7	IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that this Decision shall become effective immediately.				
8	BY ORDER OF THE ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION.				
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11	CHAIRMAN		COMMISSIONER		
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13	COMMISSIONER	COMMISSIONER	COMMISSIONER		
14					
15		IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I, Director of the Arizona Corpo	oration Commission, have		
16		hereunto set my hand and cause Commission to be affixed at the Ca	pitol, in the City of Phoenix,		
17		thisday of	2015.		
18					
19		JODI JERICH			
20		EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR			
21	DISSENT				
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1	SERVICE LIST FOR:	MICHAEL J. BLAKE (CRS# 2022161)
2	DOCKET NO.:	S-20898A-13-0395
3 4 5 6 7 8	Michael Salcido 4411 E. Chandler Blvd., #1026 Phoenix, AZ 85048 Attorneys for Respondent Blake Matt Neubert, Director Securities Division ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION West Washington Street Phoenix, AZ 85007	ON
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